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Fierce Fighting Between Germans and Belgians

Rotterdam, via London, Aug. 19, 5:25 p. m.—The Cologne Gazette asserts that the advance of the German troops, while slow, has not been seriously checked anywhere.

Rotterdam, via London, Aug. 19, 5:25 p. m.—Large contingents of Austrian troops, including mountain artillery, which the German army is without, have passed points along the Rhine on their way to the front.

RUSSIAN WARSHIP IS SUNK IN BLACK SEA

EMPEROR WILLIAM DIRECTING GENERALS IN THE FIELD

WAR OPERATIONS ON IMMENSE SCALE BEGIN IN BELGIUM

Germany Making Fresh and Mightier Effort to Break Into France Through Open Belgium Country—Allies Expect to Meet Shock Successfully and Administer Crushing Defeat—Belgian Troops Retire Toward Antwerp.

HEAVY CANNONADING BEGINS IN BRUSSELS

Kaiser's Forces Advancing on Capital by Way of Huy and Jodoigne—Antwerp Well Fortified—Vast Entrenched Camp on Flank of Enemy—German Gunboat Vaterland Forced to Disarm at Nanking, China—French Holding Back Heavy German Forces.

Complete silence is maintained as to the fortunes of war in the big fight understood to be in progress somewhere along a line extending through Belgium and Luxemburg. Despatches give evidence of the presence of masses of German troops pushing their way to the front behind an impenetrable screen of cavalry, whose dashes in search of information as to the whereabouts of the allied troops have resulted in sharp clashes and heavy casualties.

The commanders of the allied forces of French, British and Belgians will not permit anything about their positions to become public, and since the official note made known the presence of a large British expeditionary force in the continent, its movements have been hidden from the outside world.

At Brussels it is said there has been no change since yesterday in the position then reported to be excellent for the allies.

The fate of the Liege forts is not definitely known. German despatches describe them as in the hands of the German army since the arrival of heavy artillery, which Belgian military authorities assert they are still intact and holding out bravely.

In Alsace-Lorraine the French turning movement through southern Alsace appears from French reports to be progressing favorably for the French and this seems to receive confirmation in a despatch sent out by the Wolff Bureau, the German official news agency, saying two batteries of guns were taken by the French, who continued their march forward.

All these reports, however, refer to the preliminary meetings of opposing bodies of troops leading up to the great battle, which may already have begun. Even leading Frenchmen take occasion to point out to their countrymen that the

decisive conflict is yet to come and that too much reliance must not be placed on reports of demoralization among the German troops.

It is reported that a naval encounter has occurred in the North sea, but this is without official confirmation.

On the Russo-German-Austrian frontier, fights of small importance are recorded. German troops today occupied Mlaw, in Russian-Poland, close to the German frontier, and Russian reports relate a repulse with heavy casualties of Austrian troops, who attacked Vladimir, in the Russian province of Volhynia.

A strong force of German troops is said to have attacked Eydtukhnen, a German town on the Russian frontier, which was occupied by the Russians soon after the outbreak of hostilities.

A French official note confirms reports of a Servian victory at Shabats over an Austrian force of 80,000 men. The Austrians are said to have lost 3,000 killed and 5,000 wounded.

A Montenegrin army is reported within two hours march of the fortified Austrian seaports of Ragusa, in Dalmatia. The Montenegrins had already captured a number of towns in the vicinity.

Two large Austrian steamers were captured today by the French.

An exhortation to the world by the pope calls for prayers for peace, "so that the merciful God may, as it were, be wearied with the prayers of his children and speedily remove the evil causes of war, giving to them who rule to think the thoughts of peace."

King Alfonso of Spain, with Premier Dato, are to confer with the French and British ambassadors at Madrid, concerning Spain's attitude.

Paris, Aug. 19, 1:09 p. m.—Careful study of the military situation on the northern frontier leads French military observers to the conclusion that the events transpiring in Belgium today are the beginning of operations on an immense scale.

Germany, it is declared, is making a fresh and mightier effort to break into France through the comparatively open Belgium country.

Government opinion in Paris, however, is confident that the allies will be able to meet this shock successfully and reply to it crushingly.

London, Aug. 19, 10:20 a. m.—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram company from Brussels sent at 7 o'clock last night, says:

"A fierce battle is in progress between the Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Large numbers of refugees are arriving from Tivolem."

Paris, 12:26 p. m., Aug. 19.—A dispatch to the Paris Midl from Brussels dated today, says cannonading was distinctly heard in Brussels at 6 o'clock this morning.

The correspondent adds it is understood that a German army is marching on Brussels by way of Huy and Jodoigne.

Belgians Retire Toward Antwerp. Paris, 10:50 a. m., Aug. 19.—An official announcement this morning says the retirement of Belgian troops toward Antwerp is rumored, but not yet confirmed.

It is officially explained that even were this report true, it would be neither a grave symptom nor unexpected. The defensive organization of Belgium, as conceived by General Brialmont and presented in technical works, provides that Antwerp be considered as a last defense. It has been fortified with care and is today a vast entrenched camp on the flank of the enemy.

German Gunboat Disarmed. London, 1:20 p. m., Aug. 19.—The

ing gradually pushed back before the advance of Belgian and French forces. The Belgians and French are now in close junction and in contact with the advance lines of the German army.

Poles Join French. Paris, Aug. 19, 10:09 a. m.—An official statement issued by the war office says that many Poles engaged in the mines and in factories are volunteering to serve in the French army. The statement added that the Poles asked particularly to be permitted to fight against Germany.

Grand Duke Joins Forces. London, 1:12 p. m., Aug. 19.—According to advices received here today from St. Petersburg, Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, a brother of Emperor Nicholas, has left St. Petersburg to join the Russian fighting line.

Bank Resumes Discount. London, 1:12 p. m., Aug. 19.—The Bank of England today resumed discounting bills on a large scale. The rush was so great in the early forenoon, however, that it was found necessary to suspend further dealings until tomorrow.

Seal of Belgium Removed. Paris, Aug. 19, 12:28 p. m.—An official communication from Brussels, made public today, gives certain details of the transfer of the seal of the Belgian government from Brussels to Antwerp.

The transfer is not an immediate necessity, it is explained, but it is preferred to effect it now in a normal manner, rather than risk interruption to governmental business.

While Belgian officials have gone to Antwerp, their families remain in Brussels. The queen and the princes are at the Antwerp palace, while the king is with the army.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 19.—On Thursday the Canadian government will begin moving its 25,000 volunteers of the overseas division to the assembly camp at Valcartier.

The order for the movement was made last night by the minister of militia. Most of the force will reach the camp by Saturday. The last of it will be in by Sunday and preparations will then be made for their immediate despatch across the Atlantic.

London, Aug. 19, 3:15 p. m.—The German steamer Wildenfels, on arriving today at Melbourne from New York, via Cape Town, was seized by the authorities. The captain of the vessel was not aware that war had been declared until he arrived in the harbor.

London, Aug. 19, 3:15 p. m.—The Twenty-five thousand Germans have registered with the police of the London district to date. Large numbers of Germans still remain in the provinces. The German relief committee is giving soup tickets to thousands, most of whom are forced to sleep in the park or at lodging houses. Thousands of others are living in the work-houses.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Senator Hitchcock today introduced a bill to prohibit the sale in this country of bonds of foreign countries engaged in war.

AMERICANS ARRIVE FROM DENMARK

London, 2:33 p. m., Aug. 19.—Americans who arrived here today from Denmark say they saw A. A. Ade, the American second assistant secretary of state, in Copenhagen. Mr. Ade has been spending his summer vacation on the continent.

Major Daniel W. Ketcham, who is directing the American government relief measures in London, has opened offices in the army and navy mansions, 115 Victoria street, where among other things he will provide steamer reservations for stranded Americans.

Col J. E. Willard, the American ambassador to Spain, left London today for Paris, accompanied by Captain Ralston. He will go on immediately to Madrid.

KIAO CHOW IS FACING ATTACK

Hostilities Against German Colony in China Imminent—Non-combatants are Leaving.

U. S. CONSUL ADVISED

Garrison Small But Fortifications Said to Be Formidable—Harbor Mined and Defenses Strengthened.

Peking, China, Aug. 19.—The governor of Kiao Chow, the German colony in China, today issued a proclamation saying that an attack was imminent. The majority of the non-combatants already have left and the American legation is advising the state department to withdraw Willys R. Peck, the American consul, his presence being unnecessary because American interests temporarily are terminated.

Mr. Peck, however, desires to remain. Although the garrison of Kiao Chow is under 5000, the fortifications are believed to be formidable. Since the war began, the harbor has been mined and defenses strengthened with wire entanglements, earthworks and mined zones.

Many Chinese coolies have been employed besides the troops of the garrison. Legation Members Deeply Affected. The legation quarter in Peking is deeply affected by the prospect because many of the German and British officers, who will participate in the fighting have been members of Peking society during their terms of service in the legation guards.

Young German business men, who have gone as reservists have many English friends in the various treaty ports.

Want Berlin to Capitulate. There being no German laborers in China, practically all the reservists are officers. Their number is sufficient to form several companies. Their families are appealing to the German legation to urge Berlin to capitulate, but the legation has been unable to communicate with Berlin since the cables have been cut.

EXPORTS TO INCREASE.

New York, Aug. 19.—The announcement of Ambassador Page from London that English steamship service had been ordered resumed has resulted in an easier feeling in importing circles.

Lines that responded to this feeling included drugs, chemical, olive, coconut and other oils, rubber, pig tin and spices.

SEATTLE ASSAYER NOMINATED

Washington, Aug. 19.—Assayer in charge of the assay office at Seattle, Wash.—John W. Phillips of Seattle.

POPE'S LIFE IS DESPAIRED OF

Sisters, Convinced That Momentous Crisis Has Arrived, Are Prostrate in Prayer.

LAST COMMUNION GIVEN

News of Grave Condition of His Holiness Causes Sensation in Rome.

Rome, Aug. 19, via Paris, 10 p. m.—The pope has had a sudden relapse. A bulletin issued by Dr. Marchisava leaves no doubt that the patient's life is in danger.

The sisters of the pope are convinced that a momentous crisis has arrived and they are deeply apprehensive. They have lighted candles before the miraculous image of St. Joseph and remain prostrate in prayer.

The Austrian ambassador at Rome and the Bavarian minister were the first to call at the Vatican when the serious condition of the pontiff became known.

Receives Last Communion.

Rome, Aug. 19, 1:10 p. m., via Paris, Aug. 19, 6:15 p. m.—It is reported that the pope has received the last communion.

The news of a serious setback in the condition of the pontiff, after the announcement of this morning that his holiness was better, caused a sensation in Rome.

Many people rushed to St. Peter's square for news, hoping that the gravity of the report was exaggerated. On reading statements signed by Doctors Amici and Marchisava, however, the dangerous condition of his health was realized.

Doctors Amici and Marchisava remain at the Vatican watching their patient constantly.

Nephritis Complications Feared.

Rome, Aug. 19, 2:55 p. m., via Paris, 6:55 p. m.—For a moment this afternoon the doctors thought that the pope was dying through suffocation. Fortunately the patient succeeded in expectorating and now the crisis seems to be over.

Nephritis complications, however, are severely feared.

The doctors have administered oxygen to the pope. He was given stimulating injections and cupped when death seemed imminent.

These energetic remedies brought about an amelioration, but nobody is yet able to say whether they are only temporary, or indicate that the crisis has been overcome.

The ringing of church bells was the announcement to the faithful of the exposition of the Holy Sacrament, and owing to the danger to the pope's life, to intercede for the Almighty to preserve him.

FREE DANCE
—AT—
UTAH HOT SPRINGS
TONIGHT

SPECIAL MUSIC. TAKE HOT SPRINGS CAR.

Let's All Go

"CLASS AA" BASEBALL
GLENWOOD, DAILY AT 3:30.
SALT LAKE vs. OGDEN.
NEVER BEFORE;
NEVER AGAIN
SUCH GAMES HERE.
BARGAIN DAY PRICES.
LET'S GO!